and wounds in dogs, effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for ordinary eczema in hogs and as a preventive measure for hog cholera in hogs.

The information also charged a violation of the Insecticide Act of 1910, reported in notice of judgment no. 1401, published under that act.

On February 15, 1935, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company and the court imposed a fine of $50 which covered both violations.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24545. Adulteration and misbranding of yellow beeswax. U. S. v. 200 Packages of Yellow Beeswax. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34568. Sample no. 2629–B.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of beeswax which failed to conform to the requirements of the United States Pharmacopoeia.

On December 21, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 200 packages of yellow beeswax at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 2, 1934, by the E. A. Bromund Co., from New York, N. Y., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in the said pharmacopoeia, and its own standard was not stated on the label.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, "guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1906", appearing on the label, was misleading, since it created the impression that the article had been examined and approved by the Government, and that the Government guaranteed that it complied with the law; whereas it had not been so approved and was not so guaranteed by the Government.

On February 16, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24546. Misbranding of Grainalfa. U. S. v. 6 Bottles, et al., of Grainalfa. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34604. Sample no. 25970–B.)

This case involved a preparation, the labeling of which contained unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims. The labeling was further objectionable because of false and misleading claims regarding its constituents.

On December 26, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 52 bottles of Grainalfa at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce in various shipments on or about September 26, October 16, and November 1, 1934, by the Laboratory Products Co., from Providence, R. I., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of water, sugars, extracts from plant materials including methyl salicylate and peppermint oil.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling were false and misleading under the provisions of the act applicable to food, and were false and fraudulent under the provisions of the act applicable to drugs: (Bottle label, all sizes) "Vitolectic Food * * * Recommended for replacing the Essential, Vital Food Elements which are so universally lacking in the denatured foods of modern civilization. Nourishes every organ and tissue of the body and aids all bodily functions. Suggestions for Using From ½ to 2 teaspoonfuls 3 or 4 times daily, clear, or diluted with water, milk, or fruit juice. In case of fatigue or exhaustion use it any time."

On February 4, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24547. Misbranding of Calafo Liquid. U. S. v. 34 Packages, et al., of Calafo Liquid. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 33104, 34549, 34678. Sample nos. 73661–A, 22484–B, 25963–B, 25964–B.)

These cases involved interstate shipments of a drug preparation known as Calafo Liquid. The article was labeled to indicate that the directions could

be followed explicitly with benefit; whereas it contained potassium iodide, arsenic, and opium in potent quantities which would render its use dangerous. The labeling also bore unwarranted therapeutic and curative claims.

On July 24, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 45 packages of Calafo Liquid at Tacoma, Wash. On December 14, 1934, and January 2, 1935, respectively, libels were filed against 40 packages of the product at Boston, Mass., and 4 packages at New Orleans, La. It was alleged in the libels that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce in various shipments on or about May 28, September 5, September 27, November 15, and November 30, 1934, by the Calafo Co., Inc. from Los Angeles, Calif., and that it was misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analyses showed that the article consisted essentially of potassium iodide, arsenic, opium, alcohol, and water.

The libel filed in the Western District of Washington charged that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the label were false and misleading in that they represented that the preparation, when taken in the doses set forth therein, was safe; whereas the article when taken in the doses set forth on the label, was not safe but was dangerous: (Carton, both sizes) "Directions Each dose must be taken in 1/3 cupful of water, one-quarter hour after each morning and evening meal. 1st week. Fourteen drops. 2nd week. Eighteen drops. 3rd week. Twenty-two drops. 4th week. Twenty-six drops. 5th week. Thirty drops. Twice a day in water as above directed"; (circular, both sizes) "General Directions For Taking Calafo Liquid Each dose must be taken in 1/3 cupful of water, one-quarter hour after each morning and evening meal. First Week Take 14 drops in water after morning meal and 14 drops in water after evening meal, every day. Second Week Take 18 drops in water after morning meal and 18 drops in water after evening meal, every day. Third Week Take 22 drops in water after morning meal and 22 drops in water after evening meal, every day. Fourth Week Take 26 drops in water after morning meal and 26 drops in water after evening meal, every day. Fifth Week Take 30 drops in water after morning meal and 30 drops in water after evening meal, every day. After the fifth week, if you find it necessary to continue the treatment longer, then begin to take Calafo Liquid as you did in the first week, namely, 14 drops, and increase the dose each week as above directed. Each time the fifth week is reached, begin all over again with the 14 drop dose. * * * Doses For Children: Seven to 10 years of age, give 4 drops in water after breakfast and 4 drops in water after evening meal; 11 to 14 years, give 6 drops in water after breakfast and 6 drops in water after evening meal; 15 to 17 years of age, give 10 drops in water after breakfast and 10 drops in water after evening meal"; (circular, 2-ounce size) "Regularity and continuity of treatment is of great importance."

The remaining libels also charged that the above-quoted statements were false and misleading. All libels charged further misbranding of the article in that the above-quoted statements and the following statements, appearing in the labeling, were statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article and were false and fraudulent: (Carton, both sizes) "* * * in cases of Asthma and Hay Fever"; (bottle label, both sizes) "* * * in cases of Asthma and Hay Fever"; (circular ½-ounce size) "Here is Important Information: No one should be hasty and impatient; no one should jump at the conclusion that Calafo Liquid will not be beneficial just because it does not, in every case, give good results 'in a jiffy.' Here are some facts that every sufferer from asthma or hay fever should remember: Two kinds of medicine are sometimes (but not in every case) required in the successful treatment of asthma and hay fever. One is Calafo Liquid, which acts through the general system via the blood and nerves, the other is Calafo Asthmatic Powder. No matter what means you try for the relief of asthma or hay fever, it is most important that Calafo Liquid be used regularly for at least several weeks. In many cases the Liquid is all the medicine that will be needed. A moment's thought should tell anyone that such stubborn and chronic diseases such as asthma and hay fever cannot always be cleared away in a few days. William H. Stemmerman, M. D., the originator of Calafo formulas, states that the use of Calafo Liquid should be persisted in for a few weeks, at least, to help clear the system of the asthmatic

tendency or trait. Dr. Stemmerman also advises in addition, the use of Calafo Powder (as an emergency measure only) to give that Immediate Relief that is so earnestly hoped for by asthma sufferers, but in any case, the use of the Liquid is to be continued. And it is important, Dr. Stemmerman says, to use the Liquid with great Regularity. Therefore, be sure to keep a supply on hand. It is therefore wise to get a large bottle of Calafo Liquid. * * * You can help ward off Asthmatic attacks by constant attention to elimination of bodily wastes through bowel action at least once a day. * * * In cases of acute attacks, which are characterized by extremely difficult breathing, caused by spasmodic contraction of the bronchial tubes, we find that Calafo Liquid alone does not always furnish Immediate relief. In these Rare cases we advise the use of our assisting preparation, Calafo Asthmatic Powder, * * * Continue to use Calafo Liquid as directed. As a rule we find that in the average case, Calafo Liquid corrects the system in about 30 days. If Calafo Liquid does not give quick relief in spasmodic attacks, use Calafo Asthmatic Powder in addition * * * In presenting its treatment for asthma and hay fever, Calafo Company sincerely desires to render actual service to all purchasers of Calafo preparations"; (circular, 2-ounce size) "You can help ward off Asthmatic attacks by constant attention to elimination of bodily wastes through bowel action at least once a day. * * * We have found in some cases of acute attacks of Asthma that Calafo Liquid does not always provide quick relief. Calafo Liquid, being a systemic treatment, primarily intended to 'build Up' the system, enabling it to ward off asthmatic and hay fever attacks, therefore takes somewhat longer to show definite results. In cases of acute attacks, which are characterized by extremely difficult breathing, caused by spasmodic contraction of the bronchial tubes, we find that Calafo Liquid alone does not always furnish Immediate relief. In these Rare cases we advise the use of our assisting preparation, Calafo Asthmatic Powder * * * Continue to use Calafo Liquid as directed. As a rule we find that in the average case, Calafo Liquid corrects the system in about 30 days. If Calafo Liquid does not give quick relief in spasmodic attacks, use Calafo Asthmatic Powder in addition."

On October 30, 1934, and January 21 and 28, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24548. Adulteration of ether. U. S. v. 190 Cans of Ether. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34787. Sample no. 13556–B.)

Samples of ether taken from the shipment involved in this case were found to contain peroxide, a decomposition product.

On January 14, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 190 cans of ether at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 4, 1933, by the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, from St. Louis, Mo., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, namely, "Ether for Anesthesia", and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in the pharmacopoeia official at the time of investigation, and its own standard of strength, quality, and purity was not declared on the container.

On March 26, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24549. Misbranding of Allimin. U. S. v. 30 Small and 11 Large Boxes of Allimin. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35317. Sample no. 19828–B.)

This case involved a product which was misbranded because of unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims in the labeling.

On April 2, 1935, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 30 small and 11 large boxes of Allimin at Cleveland, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in